

ASTER EXILIS Ell. This species, which ranges through the American tropics, may now be added to the flora of Missouri on the basis of the following recent collections: *Steyermark 67051*, open places along shallow ditch along road E, 1½ mi. east of Cooter, sect. 8, Pemiscot Co., October 23, 1948; *Steyermark 67075*, open places near house bordering field, T 16 N, R 18 E, sect. 15, 3 mi. west of Hermandale, Dunklin Co., October 23, 1948.

ASTER ANOMALUS Engelm., forma **albidus**, f. nov., a typo differt ligulis albidis.—Cherty wooded slopes, Natural Bridge Hollow, T 22 N, R 26 W, sect. 17 and 18, 8–9 mi. southeast of Cassville, Barry Co., Missouri, September 24, 1947, *Julian A. Steyermark 65135*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.

This white-rayed form was growing with plants showing the usual lavender color.

ASTER PILOSUS Willd., forma PULCHELLUS Benke. The following collection, *Steyermark 67052*, openings along ditch along road E, 1¼ mi. east of Cooter, Pemiscot Co., October 23, 1948, has lavender rays and conspicuously pubescent stems and leaves. Benke's collection, based on an Indiana plant with rose-red rays and sparsely hirsutulous stems and leaves (*RHODORA* **34**: 11. 1932), is somewhat different from the Missouri collection in the color of the ray-flowers and in the lesser amount of pubescence. Inasmuch as variation in the degree of pubescence and intensity of lavender color might be expected within a given form, I am referring the Missouri collection to the form described by Benke.

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

CYPERUS BREVIFOLIUS IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.—On May 4, 1948, the writer discovered a large and flourishing colony of a strange sedge, in the Fairchild Garden section of the National Audubon Society, of Greenwich, Connecticut. This sedge has been identified as *Cyperus (Kyllinga) brevifolius* (Rottb.) Hassk., not hitherto known from north of the Philadelphia area. It grows in an open, weedy area, in company with such plants as *Solidago patula*, *Mimulus ringens*, *Polygonum sagittatum* and *Leersia oryzoides*. The soil is extremely wet in

spring, and is kept moist throughout the summer by a heavy, clay sub-soil. The sedge spreads chiefly by its long, creeping rootstocks, which produce new shoots at intervals of 1 to 2 centimeters. It is particularly prevalent, to the exclusion of all other growth, in a foot-path, about 3 feet wide, which is periodically mowed.

The Fairchild Garden, 125 acres in extent, was acquired in 1935 by the National Audubon Society. Prior to this time, it was maintained by Benjamin Fairchild, over a period of 50 years, as a private wild-flower sanctuary. During this long period, he introduced flowering plants and shrubs from Georgia to Maine, planting them in natural situations which seemed to suit their particular requirements. Maintenance consisted in keeping the requirements static by the elimination of brushy growths and other aggressive plants.

With these introduced plants have come many accidental introductions. *Galium concinnum* grows, and flowers freely, but produces little fruit. *Houstonia purpurea* is spreading over a large area. *Euphorbia corollata* is well established. *Carex trichocarpa* is known to have come in with *Lythrum Salicaria* from the Hudson River Valley, and now covers several acres of swampy land. This historical background probably explains the occurrence of *Cyperus brevifolius*.

The writer is indebted to Mr. C. A. Weatherby, of the Gray Herbarium, for the identification of, and information about this species.

Specimens have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium of the Connecticut Botanical Society, at Yale University and the Herbarium of the Audubon Nature Center, at Greenwich, Conn.—LEONARD J. BRADLEY, Audubon Nature Center.

PHYSOSTEGIA **Correllii** (Lundell), comb. nov. *Dracocephalum Correllii* Lundell, *Wrightia* **1**: 165. 1947.—The author of the new species first assigned it to the genus *Physostegia* in manuscript, but substituted *Dracocephalum* in deference to the opinion of Elizabeth McClintock, who has recently annotated numerous herbarium specimens under the latter genus. This accords with the treatment in Small's *Manual of the Southeastern Flora* (1933),